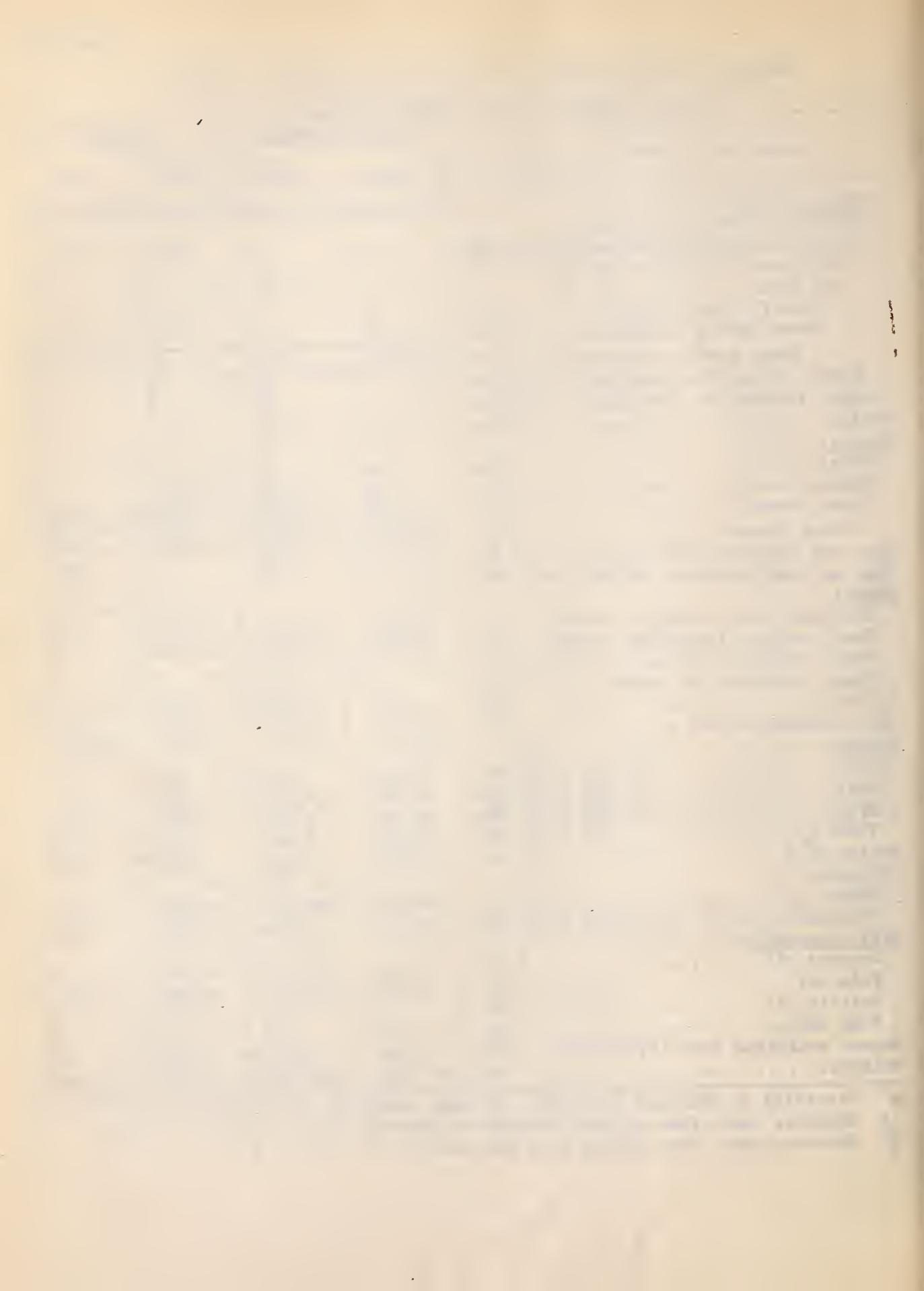


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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

French wheat sowings in 1945-46 are expected to be considerably larger than in 1944-45; about the same as in 1943-44 and 1942-43, but still much below prewar sowings. Lack of seed may restrict spring plantings, especially in the case of oats. The Ministry of Agriculture stated that unless special incentives are given to farmers, particularly in view of the fact that winter sowings were proportionately large, spring wheat plantings may not be as large as last year. The Ministry estimates that a total of 4,983,000 hectares (1 hectare=2.471 acres) had been planted to all grains as of February 1, compared with 3,827,000 hectares on the same date in 1945. During January, rainfall continued below normal, but growing conditions were still reported to be satisfactory.

The British Minister of Agriculture has declined to restore the subsidy of 4£ (\$16) per acre, compared with the existing rate of 2£ (\$8) on spring wheat in order to stimulate sowings. However, in order to encourage plantings of all grains and cultivated crops, a subsidy of 2£ (\$8) per acre for plowing up 7-year old sod has been liberalized to include 3-year old grassland or lands seeded to grass in 1943, or earlier, and cropped this season.

Ecuadoran rice interests anticipate that the 1946 rice crop will be the largest on record, exceeding the exceptionally good 1943 harvest of 7,600,000 bushels (225 million pounds milled). Guayaquil exporters consider it likely that in view of the large export surplus expected, the Government will remove all restrictions on the export of rice during the year. At present, exports may be made only in accordance with Government decrees, which specify the quantity to be shipped.

In February Algerian beans, widely grown as a staple crop, will come into harvest, and beginning with May, barley will be available. As a result of heavy rains in January, an average barley crop is hoped for, despite incomplete plantings. If rains occur in March and April, a good average wheat crop may also be expected this year. Late fall and winter in Algeria has been marked by a severe crisis in the food supply situation. In the south of Algeria and in other parts of the interior, perhaps the greater part of the population has suffered hardship approximating famine conditions. Ineffective distribution of available foodstuffs may be blamed in part.

Mobilization of all agricultural tractors and tractor drawn implements is provided for in a recent decree of the Yugoslav Minister of Agriculture. Tractors and equipment are to be mobilized for the cultivation of land under the supervision of agricultural machine stations. Tractor owners are obliged to work their machines wherever assigned by station managers. Owners will furnish labor, fuel, and lubrication at their own expense and will receive compensation for cultivation at fixed rates. The machine stations are authorized to seize the tractor and tractor implements of owners who refuse to cooperate.

WORLD RYE PRODUCTION SMALL 1/

World rye production for 1945 is estimated at about 1,400 million bushels, a decline of about 10 percent compared with the crop of the preceding year and a reduction of about 19 percent from the 1935-1939 average. Not only does this outturn appear to be the smallest crop of the war years, but it is also the lowest since the reduced harvest of 1920. The crop is much below average in Europe. This large decrease has put rye in the shortest supply position of any of the grains.

The percentage decrease in the production was somewhat larger than in acreage. Fall seedings were curtailed in many areas by excessive moisture conditions and by war operations in some areas. Yields were also somewhat below average. Factors which reduced yields include shortage of fertilizer, land reform, population shifts, and requisitioning of livestock, especially of draft power. A slight reduction also occurred as a result of a severe drought which extended over most of the Mediterranean area and reduced yields, especially in Spain, Italy, and parts of the Balkans. These are, however, not important rye-producing countries.

On the basis of latest information, production in Europe is placed at 575 million bushels, a reduction of about 25 million from the previous estimate. Recent reports indicate that output in Germany was smaller than had been estimated earlier. Present information points to a crop of about 185 million bushels for Germany within 1937 frontiers. Some increase, on the other hand, is indicated in the Polish crop over earlier low estimates. Relatively minor changes have also been made in estimates for other countries.

If it had been available this season, rye could have been used extensively as a substitute for wheat in many countries, especially in much of central, eastern, and northern Europe, where it is normally the principal bread grain. Production shown in the present estimates seems to offer little help in that direction. The reduction in the European rye supplies comes at a time when there are very limited supplies available for export in other parts of the world. Small crops in the United States and Canada preclude the possibility of any significant exports from that area. The Argentine rye production is somewhat larger than average, but the quantity that seems likely to move into export by the end of June is not enough to meet urgent demands until the new rye crop is harvested next summer.

Rye production in Soviet Russia is estimated to be the largest for any of the war years. It is also estimated to be larger than average; the only important producing area, with the exception of Argentina, in which the crop is above average. The increase is attributed to expanded

Rye: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1935-39, annual 1943-1945 a/

Continent and Country	Acreage b/				Yield per acre		Production			
	Average		:		:		Average		:	
	1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:										
United States.	3,699:	2,755:	2,228:	1,981:	12.1:	44,917:	30,452:	25,500:	26,354	
Canada.	816:	576:	648:	687:	11.3:	9,191:	7,142:	8,526:	5,888	
Total.	4,515:	3,331:	2,876:	2,468:	-	54,108:	37,595:	34,026:	32,242	
Europe:										
Spain.	1,396:	1,557:	(1,544)	1,483:	12.8: ^{c/}	17,801:	15,772:	19,158:	(14,800)	
Portugal.	342:	418:	(415)	(420)	11.8:	4,035:	3,897:	(4,330)	(4,724)	
Switzerland.	38:	39:	36:	36:	77.4:	1,269:	(1,200)	1,195:	(1,100)	
Italy.	262:	251:	234:	232:	21.8:	5,701:	4,956:	4,527:	3,110	
France.	1,614: ^{d/}	1,075: ^{d/}	1,013:	(940)	18.6:	30,013: ^{d/}	15,353: ^{d/}	14,752:	(13,800)	
Belgium.	369:	791:	348:	286:	38.8:	14,319:	13,763:	12,357:	(9,000)	
Luxembourg.	18:	21:	22:	12:	25.7:	462:	460:	547:	242	
Denmark.	352:	554:	485:	792:	28.4:	3,983:	10,963:	16,220:	12,598	
Netherlands.	559:	784:	739:	534:	36.4:	20,771:	23,936:	18,227:	(11,000)	
Norway.	13:	10:	-:	7:	31.2:	405:	236:	197:	196	
Sweden.	495:	543:	502:	423:	30.0:	14,828:	15,974:	14,046:	10,885	
Finland.	578: ^{e/}	389: ^{e/}	397: ^{e/}	359:	24.0:	13,883: ^{e/}	7,302: ^{e/}	6,535: ^{e/}	5,990	
Germany.	10,930:	9,901:	9,508:	-:	27.9:	304,906:	-:	-:	-:	
Austria.	901:	(650)	(630)	-:	23.4:	21,798:	-:	-:	-:	
Czechoslovakia.	2,410:	-:	-:	-:	25.8:	62,079:	-:	-:	-:	
Poland.	14,430:	-:	-:	-:	18.3:	267,787:	-:	-:	-:	
Hungary.	1,585:	-:	1,300:	852:	18.5:	29,354:	-:	25,070:	11,310	
Yugoslavia.	629:	-:	-:	771:	17.5:	8,498:	-:	-:	3,672	
Rumania.	1,076:	-:	-:	-:	15.9:	17,136:	14,700:	11,650:	-	
Bulgaria. f/	467:	413:	421:	364:	17.3:	8,080:	5,822:	6,054:	3,996	
Greece.	163:	-:	-:	111:	13.8:	2,244:	-:	-:	1,063	
Lithuania.	1,290:	-:	-:	-:	19.1:	24,691:	-:	-:	-:	
Latvia.	693:	-:	-:	-:	21.6:	14,944:	-:	-:	-:	
Estonia.	360:	-:	-:	-:	20.9:	7,508:	-:	-:	-:	
United Kingdom.	19:	129:	119:	80:	18.2:	345:	3,800:	3,520:	2,400	
Estimated total.	41,200:	38,600 ^e	37,100:	32,000:	-	898,200:	816,000:	712,000:	575,000	
Soviet Union.	53,125:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	
Turkey.	939:	941:	936:	(1,076)	15.2:	14,301:	13,153:	13,242:	11,220	
Argentina.	1,073:	1,984:	811:	-:	9.1:	9,771:	21,936:	7,456:	17,385	
Union of South Africa.	111:	215:	-:	-:	6.8:	794:	925:	1,079:	914	
Estimated world total.	100,900:	105,100:	104,000:	99,100:	-	1,728,000:	1,590,000:	1,550,000:	1,400,000	

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates (shown in parentheses) based on foreign service reports and other information.

a/ Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1944 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1944 and ended early in 1945.

b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Average of less than 5 years.

d/ Official estimates adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

e/ Not comparable with earlier years because of change in boundaries.

f/ Estimates from 1943 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years.

acreage. Estimates for countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to old boundary bases so far as possible. Considering changed boundaries, the European total would be further reduced to take account of areas now incorporated in the Soviet Union, which would be in turn increased. European areas annexed to the Soviet Union, that is Bessarabia, Bukovina, Ruthenia, eastern Poland, the Baltic States, and part of Finland, normally produced before the war about 140 million bushels of rye.

1/ The table accompanying this article appears on page 114.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, chairman, C. M. Purves, Gordon P. Boals, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon, and Robert J. Manovill.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

ARGENTINE CORN ACREAGE SMALLER THAN AVERAGE

The second estimate of the Argentine corn acreage planted in the current season, placed at 9,804,000 acres, confirms earlier forecasts that it would be about the same as in last year. This season's acreage compares with the 1944 planted acreage of 9,927,000 acres, but is about 28 percent less than the 1938-1942 average of 13,707,000 acres. Drought conditions hampered preparation of the soil and actual planting, resulting in the curtailment of acreage, instead of an expected expansion.

Crop conditions were improved early in January, following needed rainfall, especially in late sown areas of the main zone. By mid-February, however, reports indicated that dry conditions were again handicapping early planted corn, and rains were needed in some areas. Early threats of serious locust damage had not materialized at last report.

CANADA'S 1945 FLOUR MILLINGS SET NEW PEAK

Canada's mills produced 25,059,000 barrels of wheat flour during 1945, preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics disclose. This compares with the previous record of 24,475,000 barrels for 1943. Processing of 111,278,000 bushels of wheat were reported for the record flour production, compared with 107,304,000 bushels ground in 1944. Millings for the year were almost equally divided between the eastern and western divisions.

The peak of the 1945 milling movement was reached in November, with mill operations for that month at 97.5 percent of their combined rated capacity. Grindings in November reached 10,214,000 bushels, and the flour yield was placed at 2,285,000 barrels. Monthly millings of that amount have been exceeded only once, when in November 1944 flour milled was placed at 2,307,000 barrels.

Exports, reported at 13,731,000 barrels during the year, were slightly smaller than in 1944, but were, with that exception, the largest on record. Exports during 1945 represent about 55 percent of the total flour milled in that year.

CANADA: Wheat flour production and exports,
1945 with comparisons

Calendar year	Wheat ground	Flour produced	Flour exported
	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 barrels	: 1,000 barrels
1939	77,007	15,752	5,342
1940	73,455	17,416	6,971
1941	95,152	20,869	11,439
1942	92,853	20,760	10,638
1943	108,448	24,475	12,897
1944	107,304	24,292	13,939
1945 a/	111,278	25,059	13,731
	:	:	:

From official sources.

a/ Preliminary estimate.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL'S
RICE EXPORTS DROP

Rice exports from Rio Grande do Sul in 1945 were 160 million pounds, a drop of 45 percent compared with the preceding year. The decreased volume resulted from the small 1945 production, which was reduced by drought. Exports were shipped primarily to the United Kingdom, according to the rice agreement now in effect between that country and Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul normally exports from 85 to 95 percent of the total Brazilian exports.

During 1945 rice shipments from Rio Grande do Sul to other Brazilian ports amounted to 21.6 million pounds, a gain of 30 million pounds over those of 1944, but substantially smaller than before the war. The largest proportion of the shipments went to the Federal District, which took more Rio Grande do Sul rice than in any previous year.

A record production of 24.5 million bushels is forecast in preliminary estimates of the 1945-46 Rio Grande do Sul rice crop. In 1944 the record surplus from this State was produced when the crop amounted to 24 million bushels (700 million pounds milled), and exports and shipments equaled 300 million pounds and 185 million, respectively.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Rice shipments to Brazilian States,
average 1936-1940; annual 1943-1945 a/

States	Average	1943	1944 b/	1945 b/
	1936-1940			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Federal District	136	71	136	145
Rio de Janeiro	9	4	8	13
Sao Paulo	84	5	5	2
Parana	12	c/	6	8
Bahia	7	8	8	13
Pernambuco	9	14	10	17
Others	13	5	11	18
Total shipments	270	107	184	216
Foreign exports	71	168	298	160

American Consulate, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

a/ Shipments from the ports of Porto Alegre, Pelotas, and Rio Grande.

b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

DOMINICAN RICE
HARVEST LARGE

The 1945-46 rice production in the Dominican Republic, the last part of which is now being harvested, is unofficially reported at 3.5 million bushels (100 million pounds milled), one of the best crops in years. Output this year compares with 2.8 million bushels (80 million pounds) in 1944-45 and the 5-year (1937-38 to 1941-42) average of 3.1 million bushels (90 million pounds). Despite the present good crop, rice prices continue to increase. Wholesale prices at Ciudad Trujillo rose from \$9.12 per 100 pounds on December 10 to \$9.37 at the end of the month, and to \$10.11 by mid-January.

Dominican rice exports during 1945 amounted to 10 million pounds, compared with record exports of 21 million in 1942 and 5-year (1941-1945) average shipments of 10 million pounds. Most of the 1945 exports went to Cuba. Prior to 1940 the Dominican Republic was a net importer of rice. Increased production, however, gradually resulted in a decline in imports from almost 60 million pounds before 1930 to an average of approximately 10 million during the 5 years ended with 1940.

FATS AND OILS

INDIA'S WINTER OILSEED
AREA, SESAME CROP DOWN

India's 1945-46 winter oilseed acreages have been reduced from last year's according to the first official forecast. Rape and mustard seed acreage is placed at 2,784,000 acres, compared with the corresponding revised figure of 2,981,000 and the final one of 5,827,000 for 1944-45.

Flaxseed area is forecast at 2,273,000 acres, against the comparable revised figure of 2,396,000 and the final estimate of 3,461,000 for last year. Harvesting season of these crops is from January to April; as yet, no indication of the output has been received, but the crop condition is reported as fairly good.

The final 1945 sesame estimate is 3,821,000 acres, compared with the revised figure of 3,970,000 for the previous year. The harvest, completed in December, amounted to 429,000 short tons, compared with 440,000 in 1944. Decreased acreage and production is attributed to greater cultivation of food crops and to unfavorable weather conditions at sowing time.

URUGUAY'S FLAXSEED CROP AT PREWAR LEVEL

Uruguay's 1945 flaxseed production of 4,685,000 bushels, from 457,000 acres, was the largest since 1939 and 16 percent more than the revised estimate of the previous year. Despite the fact that locusts invaded the area planted to this crop causing some damage, the yield per acre was much above average.

Uruguay reports an exportable surplus of 2.8 million bushels of flaxseed from the 1944 output and possibly more than 3 million from the new crop. Prewar exports averaged approximately 3 million bushels annually.

MOROCCO'S OILSEED OUTPUT DOWN SHARPLY

Because of drought which extended throughout the Mediterranean Basin, 1945-46 production of vegetable fats and oils in French Morocco was only 5,700 short tons in terms of oil, compared to about 7,800 tons last season. Olive oil comprised around 60 percent of the total vegetable-oil output in Morocco, which amounted to approximately 3,300 short tons of oil based on the past crop year.

Oilseeds produced domestically apart from olives were flaxseed, sunflower seed, and cottonseed. A total of approximately 101,000 acres of flaxseed were planted in 1945, representing an area slightly larger than in the preceding year. Yield was reported at only 90 pounds per acre, with a total production of 1,700 tons in terms of oil, or about half the output of the preceding year.

Sunflower-seed acreage for 1945 was only about 9,000 acres, a decrease from the 32,000 acres of two seasons ago. Yield was less than 90 pounds per acre, with total production of approximately 100 short tons in terms of oil. Despite the adverse situation in 1945, sunflower-seed production remains one of the most promising oil-bearing crops for extensive cultivation in French Morocco.

As a result of the decreased cotton outturn in Morocco, cottonseed-oil production fell from about 400 tons in 1944 to 300 in 1945. Production

of other oil-bearing seeds such as castor, rapeseed, and sesame was negligible, in most cases sufficient only to cover the amount necessary for planting.

Press-plant capacity in French Morocco is placed at 55,100 short tons of oil per annum. Total maximum capacity of oil refineries is about 33,000 short tons of oil annually. The largest extraction and refining plants are located at Casablanca. Vegetable oil and fat industries of Morocco have been placed under Government control as a wartime measure. Such restrictions will probably continue in effect for some time.

Vegetable-oil imports into Morocco have consisted largely of peanuts and peanut oil from French West Africa. During 1945 about 13,200 short tons of peanuts and 6,600 short tons of crude peanut oil reached Morocco from foreign sources. Refined peanut-oil imports amounted to 4,400 short tons, palm-kernel shipments to 7,700 short tons, and olive oil, principally from French Tunisia, to 1,100 short tons. The most noticeable change in imports took place in peanuts. In 1944 around 26,500 short tons were imported. Palm-kernel imports increased from about 3,300 short tons in 1944.

The principal use of palm kernel oil was soap making, though some was mixed with peanut oil for edible purposes. Morocco's prewar consumption of soap was about 19,800 tons per year. Wartime production fell to about half this quantity.

As a result of a recent Paris meeting on edible oils, plans were made to provide Morocco with an average monthly rations of 400 grams. This would require a supply of 49,600 short tons of oil. Of this quantity 22,000 tons, or 45 percent of the total, is to be derived from French sources, 18,700 tons from French West Africa, and 3,300 tons from local Moroccan production. The remaining 27,600 tons is to be purchased elsewhere, most likely from India.

TOBACCO

U. S. LEAF TOBACCO IN WORLD MARKETS 1/

Immediate postwar prospects are favorable for the export of all types of tobacco from the United States, according to a report prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Lack of foreign exchange, however, may retard business with some countries, unless loans or long-term credits can be arranged.

Long-term prospects will be determined by several factors. Trade barriers, or their absence, will probably be the most important factor. Removal of trade barriers would assist the United States in recovering its previous position in world trade in tobacco. Long-term prospects do not apply equally to all classes of tobacco. If the prewar trend

to cigarettes continues in the postwar period, which appears likely, the demand for flue-cured and light air-cured tobacco would increase, and the requirements for fire-cured and dark air-cured leaf would decrease.

No other country has produced flue-cured, fire-cured, and air-cured tobacco with flavor and aroma equal to that grown in the United States. Similarly, the cigar tobacco of Cuba has flavor and aroma unexcelled by the product of any other country. The quality of the tobacco grown in the United States should be a favorable factor in the long-term exports from this country. Tobacco consumers throughout most of the world prefer tobacco from the United States for use in certain products, and this applies particularly to "Virginia" and blended cigarettes, pipe mixtures, and snuff.

Long-term demand for flue-cured tobacco from this country may also be influenced by production in other countries and by the prices for grades of the lower qualities which are exported to countries in which demand is largely regulated by price. The long-term export of Burley tobacco will be influenced by the effect, or lack of effect, of the worldwide distribution of blended cigarettes during the war. If smokers in other countries have acquired a taste for this kind of cigarettes, it may also be necessary to carry out considerable promotional work to induce foreign manufacture of "American" cigarettes, which would increase Burley exports.

Aside from the production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco in other countries, if the historic trend in the use of tobacco continues, it appears that these classes will, in the long-term prospects, be in decreasing demand in the world tobacco trade.

Exports of tobacco from the United States did not maintain their relative position in world trade during the interval between World War I and World War II. During that period the United States percentage of world trade in tobacco decreased from 46.4 percent to 39.7 percent, while exports from other countries increased proportionately. This loss in relative position was attributed largely to trade barriers, such as barter arrangements, currency manipulation, and preferential rates of duty.

¹⁷ A more extensive statement on this subject is available upon request to the Division of Foreign Information and Statistics, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

SMALLER GARLIC CROP INDICATED IN MEXICO

Mexico's garlic production for 1946 is expected to decline slightly from the 1945 output of 220,500 bags of 100 pounds. While 1946 acreage equals that of 1945, a drop in production is expected because of lower-than-normal yields caused by dry weather in some of the important producing districts. Exports of Mexican garlic, made largely from February to August, go principally to the United States.

ARGENTINE GARLIC OUTPUT MAY RISE

Argentine garlic production for 1945-46 is placed at 370,400 bags of 100 pounds, 31 percent higher than the 282,000 bags in 1944-45. For 1945-46 acreage is estimated at 12,800 acres, compared with 9,900 acres for the corresponding 1944-45 period. Because of keen demand, mostly in Brazil, prices f.o.b. Buenos Aires have advanced from around 8.6 cents per pound to 17 cents and are holding at that level even though liberal supplies from the harvest are becoming available in Buenos Aires Province.

ARGENTINA EXPECTS LARGE FRUIT CROP

The 1946 apple crop in Argentina is estimated at 6,990,000 bushels, 10 percent below the production the previous year, but the second largest crop on record. Pears are placed at 4,616,000 bushels, 1 percent more than the 1945 crop of 4,564,000 bushels. The record crop of peaches is indicated at 8,175,000 bushels, 38 percent larger than the 1945 crop of 5,906,000 bushels. Plums are now estimated at 30,200 short tons, 4 percent larger than last year; grapes at 218,000 short tons, a 26-percent rise over 1945; and apricots at 7,800 short tons, a 30-percent drop from the 11,200 in the previous year.

ARGENTINA: Production of specified fruit, 1946 with comparison

Year	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Grapes	Plums	Apricots
	bushels	bushels	bushels	tons	tons	tons
1943	6,632	6,045	6,758	261,686	32,063	14,337
1944	5,746	5,280	4,436	277,669	27,172	8,102
1945	7,771	4,564	5,906	173,392	29,101	11,243
1946	6,990	4,616	8,175	217,619	30,240	7,840

From official sources.

WINE PRODUCTION SMALLER IN SPAIN

Spain's wine production for 1945 is estimated at 345,270,000 gallons. This is 25 percent less than the estimated output of 459,022,000 gallons in 1944 and the smallest vintage since the 165,846,000 gallons produced in 1937. Prior to 1936 acreage was placed at 3,706,000 acres. While vineyards suffered considerable harm during the Civil War, mainly because of inadequate

attention to vines, these losses have been compensated for by increased plantings. An important part of new plantings, however, are not yet in full yield. Because of a short sugar crop, alcohol produced from beet-sugar molasses will be reduced, and industrial demand for grape alcohol will probably be strong.

GREEK CITRUS CROP

LESS THAN PREWAR

Greek citrus production for 1945 is estimated at 1,618,000 boxes, 30 percent less than the 1938 crop of 2,322,000 boxes. The crop of oranges is estimated at 1.1 million boxes in 1945, or about the same as in 1938. At the same time, lemons totaled only 299,000 boxes, compared with 464,000 boxes in 1938.

Reduced output is attributed to a decrease in number of bearing trees; general neglect of orchards; lack of tools, fertilizers, and spraying materials during the occupation; and to prolonged drought during the summer and fall of 1945. Although there has been no drastic decrease in the total number of trees, some have been cut to provide fuel and others have suffered frost damage.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

COTTON: Price of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specified markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria (spot)	: 1946:	: Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good.....	: 2-21:	99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 33.00:	27.55
Karnak, Good.....	: 2-21:	99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 38.25:	31.93
Bombay (March futures)	:	: Candy	:	:	:
Jarila.....	: 2-21:	784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 457.75:	17.59
Bombay (spot)	:	: Candy	:	:	:
Kampala, East African....	: 2-21:	784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 850.00:	32.66
Buenos Aires (spot)	:	: Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	: 2-23:	2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 1320.00:	17.82
Lima (spot)	:	: Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	: 2-23:	101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 110.00:	16.69
Recife (spot)	:	: Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5.....	: 2-22:	33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 80.00:	13.17
Sertao, Type 5.....	: 2-22:	33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 82.00:	13.50
Sao Paulo (spot)	:	: Arroba	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	:	33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	Not Quoted	
Torreon (spot)	:	: Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	: 2-23:	101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 96.25:	19.53

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSCANADA'S POULTRY,
EGG OUTPUT RISES

Production of all poultry in Canada was greatly expanded during the war years as a result of increased demand in Canada and abroad. Abundant feed supplies at favorable prices during the early war years were also a factor in the rise in egg and poultry production.

Canada's output on farms in 1945 is preliminarily estimated at 371 million dozen, 29 percent more than the 1940-1944 average, and 69 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-1939) average production. Poultry-meat production in 1945 is placed at 311 million pounds, 4 million pounds less than the 1944 peak production, but still well above the 5-year average of 255 million pounds. Production in the 5 years, 1935-1939, averaged 198 million pounds.

The egg industry has become very dependent upon export outlets, with approximately one-fourth of the total production sent abroad, largely to the United Kingdom. From 85 to 90 million dozen are being shipped to this market annually. Until the end of the war, the United States had furnished a ready market for Canadian poultry supplies in excess of domestic requirements.

Expanded egg production in Canada, together with the wartime declines in European countries, places Canadian output second only to that in the United States. Prior to the war Canada ranked seventh, exclusive of the Soviet Union and China. Even so, Canadian output in 1945 was only 8.6 percent of United States production.

Improved production methods have been a factor in the increased output, as well as the increase in the number of laying hens. For Canada as a whole the production per laying hen increased from 109 eggs per year in 1935 to 116 in 1944. A proportionately larger increase in laying rate per hen occurred in western Canada than in eastern Canada. Approximately 72 percent of the total chick production is now of approved chicks.

Consumption of eggs by civilians in Canada reached 313 eggs per person in 1945. This compares to 292 eggs in 1944 and is about 27 percent above the 1935-1939 average consumption.

Egg prices ^{1/} have been maintained at favorable levels during the war by purchases for export by the Special Products Board. Wholesale prices for Grade A Large at Montreal have been 31.8 cents or above for the past 3 years. This is equivalent to 33.6 cents packed for export. Between September 15 and November 15 the Board offered 40.9 cents a dozen, basis Montreal, for Grade A Large eggs, which is 6.4 cents higher than its normal spring price.

^{1/} Prices given are in United States currency converted from Canadian currency.

(A more complete statement on Canada's poultry and egg industry is available upon request.)

CHILEAN CATTLE IMPORTS SHOW SHARP INCREASE

Cattle imports into Chile, almost entirely from Argentina, increased sharply in 1945 to 250,000 head, as a result of heavy demand for beef. To meet the increased demand for beef, total slaughter of cattle in Chile in 1945 reached an estimated 575,000 head, compared to 553,000 head in 1944 and only 439,000 head in 1938. Because of increased demand, beef prices have risen more rapidly than production costs, and interest in cattle raising in central and northern Chile has been increasing.

Live cattle have been imported duty free from Argentina subsequent to 1941, and the number imported annually since then has been greater than earlier years. The number imported for the years 1937-1941 average 52,122 head. For subsequent years, imports have numbered 79,195 in 1942; 165,494 in 1943; 124,553 in 1944, and 250,000 in 1945. These imports go largely to the highly populated Santiago-Valparaiso area and to the area comprised of northern mining Provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta. Arrivals are principally by Trans-Andian railroad with the Chilean terminus at the town of Los Andes. Prior to 1941 a larger portion of meat requirements for the above two deficient areas came from the surplus region far to the south.

Domestic production of beef in Chile has not been maintained at levels previous to 1942 because of unfavorable forage conditions and other adverse factors such as disease. As the present high level of live cattle imports constitutes a heavy drain upon foreign exchange, the

Chilean Government is studying possible ways to increase domestic production. Steps that have been recommended to the Government include slaughter restrictions on cows and calves, establishing of favorable prices, permitting maximum importations of breeding cows, and requiring cattle importers to import heifers under 3 years of age equivalent in numbers to 10 percent of their total cattle imports.

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